

## EUROPE.

### Probable End of the War.

#### GREAT BATTLE AT LUDOWA

#### The Austrians Totally Defeated.

#### Austria Cedes Venetia to France.

#### NAPOLEON PROPOSES AN ARMISTICE.

#### The Replies of Italy and Prussia Not Yet Known.

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA.

#### BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

#### Storming of the Town of Gitschin.

#### Loss of the Austrians in Dead, Wounded, and Prisoners fully 40,000 Men.

#### Concentration of Austrian Forces near Josephstadt and Koniggratz.

The steamship America, from Southampton on July 4, arrived here yesterday morning with three days later news from Europe.

The Malta arrived July 1.

The Chloris, from Galveston, arrived at Liverpool July 1.

The Pride of the Ocean, from New York, arrived at Gravesend July 1.

The steamship Louisiana, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th.

The steamships Helvetia, Harza and Borussia, from New York, arrived out on the 4th.

The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool July 5th, via London, arrived here.

The steamship Scotia from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 5th.

#### ARMISTICE!

**Austria Proposes an Armistice—Peace Regarded as Virtually Concluded.**

The latest by the Nova Scotia contains the following highly important news:

LONDON, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.

The Morning Post thinks that a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

#### Great Battle at Ludowa—Defeat of the Austrians—40,000 Prisoners Taken.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Evening.—A great battle took place on the 3d near Ludowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate is given of the numbers. The Austrians sent in a flag of truce.

#### Austria Cedes Venetia to France—Probable End of the War.

Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and accept his mediation.

Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

The Paris Monitor of the 5th makes the following announcement:

"An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor Napoleon, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Prussia's letter of June 11 to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor, and accepts mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice."

The Austrian Field-Marshal von Gablenz arrived at the Prussian headquarters, at Horitz, near Gitschin, on the evening of the 4th with a flag of truce.

The battle of July 3, near Ludowa was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians.

#### THE WAR IN GERMANY.

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA.

**Important Advantages Gained by the Prussians—Storming of Gitschin—Concentration of the Two Prussian Armies—Concentration of the Austrian Troops Between Josephstadt and Koniggratz—The Prussian Accounts.**

**THE VICTORIES OF THE FIFTH PRUSSIAN CORPS.**

BERLIN, July 1.—The following official dispatch has been received from the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia:

"The result of the three days' fighting in which the 5th Prussian Corps has been engaged cannot be too highly estimated. On the 27th it was opposed by the 6th Austrian Corps, under Gen. Ramming. A letter was found addressed by the latter to Gen. Benedek, in Josephstadt, which affords complete proof that the forces under his command were thoroughly exhausted. He therein requested Gen. Benedek to send him two fresh brigades in order that his troops might bivouac under their protection."

"Toward 3 p.m. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, followed by the fire of our artillery. One detachment of the 1st Infantry succeeded in capturing two guns, three others were abandoned in the last moments of the retreat, supported by some of the infantry, engaged in temporary pursuit, while the brigade of the 6th Corps, that came up toward evening, under the command of Gen. Benedek, was completely defeated. I had seen almost all the troops that had been engaged upon the field, and had thanked them in your Majesty's name. The battle of today is a honor to General von Steinmetz and the 5th Army Corps. I cannot sufficiently praise the extraordinary coolness of the young troops. All arms have been used gloriously in the discharge of their duty. The Prussians effected considerable slaughter, and caused the failure of all the enemy's attacks, which were undertaken with great intrepidity. The artillery displayed great powers of endurance in face of the hostile fire, at first greatly superior, and the cavalry showed itself more than a match for the much vaunted Austrian horse. Upon the Austrian side 23 battalions were under fire, from all which prisoners have fallen into our hands. The 5th Corps, on the other hand, had only 22 battalions to oppose to this force, and of these troops kept in reserve only one and a half of the greatest. The brilliant success of the day has been purchased with comparatively slight loss. From all I have seen I estimate it at from 500 to 600 men, among whom are a very considerable number of brave officers. In addition to these I have mentioned among the superior grades, I have to report Major von Natomer, of the 6th Dragoons, killed; Major-General von Ollech and Colonel von Waidner, commander of the 4th regiment, wounded. The enemy's loss is, on the other hand, very large. Over 2,000 prisoners are in our hands. His dead lie in many places, so that I estimate that he has lost from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The trophies taken were the above-mentioned five guns, one flag and two standards. I do not fail to forward to your Majesty as soon as possible a list of the names of the officers, together with the names of those who had the opportunity of especially distinguishing themselves."

**THE KING OF PRUSSIA.**

BERLIN, June 30.—The King left here to-day, and will arrive to-morrow at Reichenbach. His Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds assembled in the streets from the palace to the railway station.

**ENTRENCHMENTS AT DRESDEN.**

BERLIN, July 1.—A great number of workmen have left here for Dresden to erect intrenchments.

**TOTAL LOSS OF AUSTRILIANS.**

LAUFEN, July 1.—It is announced that the total loss of the Austrians up to the present is 20,000 men.

**JUNCTION OF THE TWO PRUSSIAN ARMIES—THE PRUSSIAN KING AT GITZSCHIN.**

BERLIN, July 2.—The following official announcement has been made here:

"In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin, the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles is looked upon as completely effected."

"Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits."

BERLIN, July 2, 9:50 p.m.—The following official telegram has been received from the Prussian headquarters:

"Today the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, where he was received by Prince Frederick Charles. The streets everywhere showed the traces of the obstinate engagement which had been continued within the town. The enemy fled in disorder under cover of the night. The conduct of the Prussian troops was excellent. A portion of the corps of the guard repeatedly repulsed the charge of the Austrian cavalry without forming square. The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles have been removed beyond Gitschin. The junction of the First and Second Army Corps has been completely effected. Austrian prisoners are being continually brought in, and their number already exceeds 5,000. The Austrian Hanoover, Ramming, and Martine regiments were almost wholly annihilated, and the Eighteenth Jäger Battalion destroyed to the last man."

**SERIOUS LOSSES OF THE AUSTRILIANS IN BOHEMIA—THE PRUSSIANS DO NOT LOSE A SINGLE GUN.**

GITSCHIN, July 2.—The total loss of the Austrians in their battles with the army of the Crown Prince was 25,000 men; and with the army of Prince Frederick Charles 15,000. The destruction of Italian soldiers from the Austrian army is increasing. The retreat of the Austrians was very precipitate.

[Official Dispatch.]

GITSCHIN, July 2, 3:25 p.m.—It is estimated that in consequence of all the combats and battles since the 26th of last month between 30,000 and 40,000 Austrians are placed hors de combat. About 15,000 prisoners have been made at the battles of Gitschin, Galtitz, Nachod, and in the engagements at Blüthenwasser, Münchengrätz and Turnau. The number of killed and wounded is more than 20,000. Several battalions have been completely annihilated. The Saxon corps, the Kalk brigade, the Clam-Gallas corps and the Gablenz corps are completely broken up and, for the present, not in condition to fight.

The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, on the other side of the Elbe, and according to the statement of some captured officers, the soldiers are discouraged, and the army partly in a state of dissolution.

[Official Dispatch.]

GITSCHIN, July 3.—The Vienna telegram of the 28th, announcing the loss of 18 guns by the Prussians, is officially denied. The Prussians have not lost a single gun but have captured 24 Austrian guns and eight flags.

On the evening of the 30th ult. a Prussian brigade, composed of the 1st Regiment of the Guards and of a regiment of Fusilier Guards, surprised an Austrian brigade, and captured a flag and 250 prisoners.

The King of Prussia left at five o'clock this morning for the outposts of the army under the Crown Prince. The principal headquarters are here, awaiting further orders.

**CONCENTRATION OF THE AUSTRILIANS AT KONIGGRATZ.**

[Official.]

BERLIN, July 3.—Authentic intelligence from Bohemia states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of Gen. von Gablenz and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations that he had commenced near Gitschin, and to concentrate his army in a more distant position.

TRAUENAU, July 3.—The Austrian army, which has been compelled, by the junction of the two Prussian army corps, to concentrate itself between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, appears to intend remaining on the defensive in that position. The Duke of Coburg has arrived at Gitschin.

**OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM THE CROWN PRINCE AND GEN. STEINMETZ.**

BERLIN, June 30.—The following dispatch has been received here from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince:

"I have most respectfully to report to your Majesty as follows upon the events of today:—On the afternoon of the 28th Gen. von Steinmetz had pushed forward the vanguard under Major-General von Lowenfeld toward Nachod. After a short engagement the latter took possession of the post, which was abandoned by the Austrians with a loss of 3,000 men. The vanguard then advanced in the direction of Stahle."

"At 9:30 this morning the vanguard was sharply attacked by two brigades of the 6th Austrian Corps, well provided with artillery, and followed by a third brigade at the same time appeared upon the field. By the efforts of the vanguard, which withdrew slowly skulkingly, time was gained for the main body of the corps to emerge from the pass and reach the heights immediately in front. At this moment I came up in good time from Braunau. As the troops arrived they were immediately thrown forward to hold the nearest heights, the Kirchbisch division to the right and the Löwenfeld division to the left. The entire artillery, 90 guns, was brought up into line of battle to meet which the Austrians were defeated by the 1st and 2nd Prussian Corps and their reserve artillery. The advance of the enemy was once checked, and as soon as our corps—strengthened by an infantry regiment and reserve—had taken up its position, we were enabled to charge and to assume the offensive. The hostile Prince John's Cavalry Brigade was defeated by a frontal charge of the 1st Uhlans and 8th Dragoons, under Gen. von Wank, after a short and desperate hand-to-hand combat. Each regiment captured a hostile standard. Gen. von Wank, Col. von Tronkau, and Lieut.-Col. von Wiseman, the commanders of the regiments, were severely wounded. The 1st Uhlans, whose fire had been of admirable effect, attacked at various points with the bayonet, and took possession of the advanced positions and surrounding ground. In the direction of Stahle the flag of the 3d Deutschmeister Battalion fell into our hands."

"Toward 3 p.m. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, followed by the fire of our artillery. One detachment of the 1st Infantry succeeded in capturing two guns, three others were abandoned in the last moments of the retreat, supported by some of the infantry, engaged in temporary pursuit, while the brigade of the 6th Corps, that came up toward evening, under the command of Gen. Benedek, was completely defeated. I had seen almost all the troops that had been engaged upon the field, and had thanked them in your Majesty's name. The battle of today is a honor to General von Steinmetz and the 5th Army Corps. I cannot sufficiently praise the extraordinary coolness of the young troops. All arms have been used gloriously in the discharge of their duty. The Prussians effected considerable slaughter, and caused the failure of all the enemy's attacks, which were undertaken with great intrepidity. The artillery displayed great powers of endurance in face of the hostile fire, at first greatly superior, and the cavalry showed itself more than a match for the much vaunted Austrian horse. Upon the Austrian side 23 battalions were under fire, from all which prisoners have fallen into our hands. The 5th Corps, on the other hand, had only 22 battalions to oppose to this force, and of these troops kept in reserve only one and a half of the greatest. The brilliant success of the day has been purchased with comparatively slight loss. From all I have seen I estimate it at from 500 to 600 men, among whom are a very considerable number of brave officers. In addition to these I have mentioned among the superior grades, I have to report Major von Natomer, of the 6th Dragoons, killed; Major-General von Ollech and Colonel von Waidner, commander of the 4th regiment, wounded. The enemy's loss is, on the other hand, very large. Over 2,000 prisoners are in our hands. His dead lie in many places, so that I estimate that he has lost from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The trophies taken were the above-mentioned five guns, one flag and two standards. I do not fail to forward to your Majesty as soon as possible a list of the names of the officers, together with the names of those who had the opportunity of especially distinguishing themselves."

**THE ITALIAN ACCOUNTS.**

VIENNA, June 27.—A telegram just received from Josephstadt, in Bohemia, dated 1:45 this morning, says: "A hot engagement has been going on for the last hour and a half between Nachod and Nachod. The fire of the artillery was seen from the walls of the fortress. The Prussians have been repulsed."

**BATTLE NEAR PODOL.**

VIENNA, June 27, 8 p.m.—The latest official intelligence informs us that a battle began yesterday evening near Podol, to the north-west of Münchengrätz, in Bohemia, and lasted till 2 in the morning. Although the struggle was bloody, it was without result. The Austrian loss 300 (3,000). This afternoon the Prussians attacked Osovo in Galicia, but the Austrian reinforcements having arrived from Bracon (Czarnow), the Prussians were repulsed. Five Austrian officers were killed.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A DEFEAT—RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY TO KONIGGRATZ—ENGAGEMENTS AT KOST AND CHWALKOWITZ.**

VIENNA, July 1.—The latest Austrian Army Corps and the Saxon Corps were repulsed yesterday by the Prussians. In consequence of this repulse the Austrian army fell back in the direction of Koniggratz.

The following official telegram, dated Prague, June 30, has been published here today:

"Engagements took place yesterday at Kost, near Turnau, and at Chwalkowitz, between Kalitz and Konigshof, in the district of Jung-Bunzlau, which resulted favorably to the Austrians. Böhmisch and Kammnitz have been evacuated by the Prussians. The latter were also defeated while flying from Flich by the combined Austrian and Saxon forces. They left their dead and wounded on the field."

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